Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MR. RANYARD ON THE ORIGIN OF LUNAR FORMATIONS.

In *Knowledge* for August 1, 1893, Mr. RANYARD has a very interesting article on the origin of lunar formations, excellently illustrated by enlargements from the admirable moon-photographs made at the Paris Observatory by the MM. HENRY.

Mr. RANYARD discusses at considerable length the theory of the meteoric origin of lunar craters (see these *Publications*, Vol. IV, 1892, page 263), and pronounces adversely upon it. It is not possible to do justice to Mr. RANYARD'S paper by an abstract, without reproducing his illustrations, and this, unfortunately, is impracticable at this time. It must suffice, then, to refer those interested to this number of *Knowledge* (which also contains a suggestive paper by Miss CLERKE on our Sun considered as a bright-line star). E. S. H.

SIX-INCH BRASHEAR REFRACTOR FOR SALE.

Mr. C. H. HOWIESON, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, writes that ill health obliges him to give up observing, and that he desires to sell his 6-inch BRASHEAR objective (of Jena glass), mounted equatorially. For particulars, apply directly to Mr. HOWIESON.

E. S. H.

SCIENTIFIC VISITORS TO THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

(Messrs. EUGEN and STEPHAN VON GOTHARD and Dr HARKANYI.)

On July 8 we had the pleasure of receiving Messrs. EUGEN and STEPHAN VON GOTHARD, of Herény, and Dr. HARKANYI, of Budapest, at the LICK Observatory, and of showing them the results of present work in photography and spectroscopy. In return we were enabled to examine the originals of the beautiful photographs of nebulæ and of the spectra of stars and of nebulæ made at Herény with the 10-inch reflector, and to compare them with our own observations. The very few hours of their stay were most fully and profitably occupied. E. S. H.

PROGRESS OF ASTRONOMY IN AMERICA, 1620–1893.

A paper by Professor HOLDEN, in the New York *Forum* for August, 1893, gives a brief account of the progress of Astronomy in America since its first settlement, and embodies the substance of a communication made to the Astronomical Society of the Pacific at its meeting of March 25, 1893.

SCIENTIFIC VISITORS TO THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

(Dr. M. W. MEYER; Professor MAX WOLF.)

During the summer of 1893 we have had the pleasure of receiving several European astronomers at Mt. Hamilton, among them Dr. MEYER, the Director of the Urania Institute of Berlin (August 1) and Dr. MAX WOLF, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Heidelberg (August 4-6). The World's Fair of Chicago has done us a good service in bringing these gentlemen through seven hours of longitude, so that the remaining two hours seemed a trifling additional journey. It has been a sincere pleasure to welcome these guests from the far East. E. S. H.

OBSERVATIONS OF 70 *OPHIUCHI* AND NEIGHBORING STARS, MADE WITH THE 36-INCH TELESCOPE OF THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

1893.58.	$p = 313^{\circ}.2$	$s = 2''.41$	A and B
"	$p = 40^{\circ}.84$	$s = 96''.81$	A " *a*
"	$p = 205^{\circ}.74$	$s = 56''.00$	A " *b*
"	$p = 226^{\circ}.37$	$s = 161''.69$	A " *c*

Four series upon three nights.

R. H. TUCKER JR.

MEASURE OF *STRUVE* 2145.

At the request of M. C. M. GAUDIBERT, Professor SCHAEBERLE examined the principal star of the wide double star *Struve* 2145, and found it to be a close double, as below.

A and B.

1893.643; $p = 49^{\circ}.0$; $s = 0''.36$; mags. 9.0 . . . 9.3; 36-inch telescope. E. S. H.

THE RED STAR, DM. + 36° 4025.

While observing the WOLF-RAYET star DM. + 36° 4028, I noticed near it a very red star, DM. + 36° 4025, 9.5 magnitude, whose spectrum was found to be of SECCHI'S type III. It is not contained in Dr. SCHEINER'S compiled list, and has probably not been observed before.

Dr. SCHEINER'S list assigns to DM. + 36° 4028 the type III b. It is II b, and should be excluded from the list.

W. W. C.